The Revolution.

"WHAT, THEREFORE, GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."

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Editorial Notes.

A lady of Mobile is said to be confined to her bed from the effects of poison, manifesting itself in sores about the mouth, caused by biting her thread while working with green sewing-silk.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* advises ladies, who are attached matrimonially to rising statesmen, to accompany their husbands as much as possible in their wanderings, that they may miss no opportunity to improve their minds.

Probably no singer, since Jenny Lind, has gained so high a place in the esteem of the American public as that now held by Parepa Rosa. She not only has a voice of matchless purity and power, but she is a thorough and most admirable artiste.

—"Warrington," the spicy correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, has written a book on Woman Suffrage, which Lee & Shepard will bring out this fall. We can safely predict that it will be both wise and witty, and do good service to our cause.

Caleb Cushing has a suit against Mrs. Gaines for $50,000 fees. He may be entitled to this money, but we should like to know whether he rendered the same equivalent he did for the $15,000 paid him for codifying the laws of the United States, viz.: signing the papers to draw the money.

A Woman Suffrage Association has been formed in Pittsfield, Mass., with Gen. H. S. Briggs as President, and O. W. Robbins and Miss E. H. Gage as Vice-Presidents. Similar associations should be formed in every city and town in the country. It is through these local organizations, each acting directly upon the community in which it exists, that the people are to be educated up to the level of our idea, and a true public sentiment is to be formed.

The St Louis Labor Congress urged women to learn trades, form unions, demand equal wages, and promised aid by encouragement to all such unions. But not one word had they for help of women out of unions, nor for their political rights. The condition of hundreds of the working women bar them from the possibility of direct association with labor organizations. It is a great step forward to have women delegates in the Congress, and to have their wage rights endorsed; but justice demands equality in *all* rights. Short of this, there can be no solid progress.

It is school-time. Let every mother see that her own children attend punctually and regularly. And let everything be done that is possible to send the children of the poor to the public schools. Many children are kept at home by poor and vicious parents, partly for want of clothes, and partly that the children may earn or pick up a little money on the streets; and thus a life of vagrancy and vice often begins. One of the best works our public spirited women can do is to visit the homes of the poor and see that their children are sent to school, furnishing them the necessary clothing, if need be.

The woman movement exerts a vast deal of influence on society at large, and attracts the earnest attention of thoughtful minds beyond its immediate circle. Every day some outsider expresses his partial if not his entire sympathy with it, and shows that has thought upon if not through the questions it raises Rev. Dr. Osgood, a philosophical conservative, in an article on the Influence of Goethe in America, says "the ever-womanly, the true woman soul is coming nearer to us, and within all this smoke and storm of woman's rights agitation, or in spite of it, there will appear a new and fairer vision of the nature and destiny of a woman as our earthly companion and our heavenly helper."

In the *Woman's Journal*, Col. Higginson gives a just rebuke to Gail Hamilton for saying that although most women promise to obey their husbands in the marriage ceremony, "it never practically amounts to anything." The Colonel evidently thinks it practically amounts to one of two things, a purpose to submit, or a downright lie, and he is clearly right. It is an insult to a woman to ask her to promise "to obey" any man in all his caprices, and whims, and possible insanities through life; but if she is foolish enough to solemnly promise to obey at her wedding, she has no right to say she meant nothing by it, and other women should be ashamed to deny that it is at all binding upon her conscience. A falsehood is just as odious and wicked from the lips of a bride as it is in a custom-house oath, or the pledge of a demagogue. Let every woman refuse to make that rash promise at the altar, and thus save herself from tyranny and save her husband from the temptation to act the the tyrant.

The season for systematic work has begun, and we hope that every woman friendly to our cause will do all in her power to interest others in it, and create a public sentiment in its favor. This can be done in many ways. Meetings can be held in towns and villages for which good speakers, if not the most famous, can be obtained; and the importance of these local meetings can hardly be overrated. Books and papers can be distributed, and there are many important and valuable documents which could be scattered with advantage. Conversations can be held, circles can be formed, and societies may be organized. Indeed, there is so much work to be done, which may be done with advantage in almost every section of the coutry, that no one can have the least excuse for being idle. And it is work that is self-remunerative. The more one does for the improvement of public sentiment, and to interest others in great ideas and philanthropic movements, the more he does for his own education and welfare.

If parents would allow their daughters to follow the bent of their genius in the choice of occupations, and assist instead of thwarting them, in pursuing the object for which they have a mastering passion, a great deal of misery and sin would be prevented, and we should have far more instances of brilliant success, and far more splendid achievements to rejoice over than at present. M. D. Conway says that in the suburb of London known as Hammersmith, there lives a Jewish gentleman, of wealth and education, who had a daughter remarkable among all who knew the family for her beauty and her genius. This girl had a passion to go on the stage, and, her parents being invincibly opposed to her project, she ran away from home, and was, for some years, lost in the great ocean of London life, so far as her relations were concerned. Nevertheless, one day she returned to her parental home hearty, happy, and with all the early innocence and beauty, to be welcomed again. In the interval, she had been trained by a good teacher of stage elocution; she had been under the supervision of a very eminent actor, now in America, and she had made a successful appearance on the stage. Such was enough to fulfill and end her dream, and so she returned home. For the next year or two she was the reigning belle in a large and literary circle, albeit she astonished many by her inclination to utter philosophical and religious paradoxes. A year or so ago she was married to a literary gentleman, once in the Indian service, Major B., and their home, which is at Notting Hill, where I write, is the centre of a beautiful hospitality. Rarely does a week pass without bringing to their drawing-rooms artists, *litterateurs*, and particularly the most cultivated Oriental people in London. The beautiful young hostess charms her guests by her singing, by sometimes giving exquisite dramatic recitations, and not unfrequently by telling the most quaint and racy anecdotes about her experience during her eccentric absence from home. It had been for some time the unanimous wish of her friends that she should tell her story to the world, and, at length, she has yielded to this urgency. The story is written, and I have reason to believe that when the public has before it the new novel called "A First Appearance," there will be no small sensation, especially as it will be not very difficult to identify some of the most prominent characters in the book.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

Miss Susan A. King, of this city, has recently returned from an extended visit to China and Japan, whither she went on a solitary journey, and traveled beyond treaty boundaries into sections seldom visited by occidentals. Yet this "lone and unprotected female" traveled thousands of miles among people who have been represented as both barbarious and cruel, but yet has met with no real difficulties, and suffered no indignity at heathen hands. She says, "I find human nature pretty much the same in China that it is in America. If you treat people humanely, they treat you kindly in return. The worst part of China is the open parts, where Europeans have obtained a foothold." She went into the interior against the advice of friends at Yeddo and Canton, and without a body-guard; but, "I must say I never found people more simple, more honest, more virtuous, more kindly, than these same Chinese and Japanese untainted by European civilization."

The brief account of Miss King's observations and impressions, given by a reporter of the *World*, is exceedingly interesting. From this, it would seem that this energetic and enterprising woman made a very thorough investigation of the tea business; saw how it was raised and cured, prepared for market, sold, and shipped; and why it is that we have such poor teas, while the poorest people in China regale themselves on a beverage which, in the comparison, is like nectar. She is fully persuaded that women of business capacity, and energy, and capital, can engage successfully in the importation and sale of tea in this country. Undoubtedly, two or three women with the tact and force of character for which Miss King is remarkable, might compete successfully with our tea merchants.

Miss King thinks the Chinese women are as much slaves of fashion as Western ladies. The higher classes of Chinese ladies are taught, like ours, to control their voices; that it is not polite to speak above a certain tone. They also study attitudes and effects before their mirrors for hours at a time, just like ours, and they bandage their feet for the same reason that our girls cramp theirs, and tighten their waists in order to produce elegance and gentility of form. In fact, small feet mean style and beauty in China, and it would be hard to find the American girl who would not walk on her head if that was necessary to "style" among us.

Chinese ladies, of upper classes, are exceedingly agreeable in their manners. There is only the same sense of restriction that there is in the presence of a Fifth avenue lady. They are much more polite than our ladies in some respects; they always offer you a cup of tea and something to eat. Anything that is pretty and useless is encouraged for women there just as it is with us, and precisely for the same reason—because wealthy men will not marry them if they have large feet and hands, coarse complexions, and look as if they were accustomed to labor. There is difference in reality between the "civilization" of the West and the "barbarism" of the East. In both cases, the high-class lady prides herself upon her helplessness, upon how little she knows, and how little she can do; and the more helpless they are the better men like them, in New York as well as in China.

Women do not live single in China. There is hardly a single woman to be found in China; all the efforts of the parents are devoted to getting her married, and a female child is often promised to the son of a friend before she is born. Daugbters are undesired all over the world, and in China with reason even more than in America; for the lot of a girl, if she is poor, is terrible, and mothers and fathers, too, would rather see them die than live to inherit it. That is the reason female infanticide is so common in China. They consider it a justifiable act to rid her of the evils to come. Moreover, a daughter is hardly considered as belonging to her parents, or in her own family. As soon as she is betrothed—which is as quickly as a suitable husband can be found—she is adopted into his family, is brought up and educated by them, and even if he should die, would still be at their disposal to bestow in marriage, if they choose, upon some one else. She has the alternative, however, of dedicating herself to the memory of her first affianced, and such an act is considered very praiseworthy. If she should do so, and live to be one hundred years old, faithfully fulfilling her vows, and worshipping the tablets of his ancestors, she would have a pagoda erected to her memory. There are several such in China.

PEACE MEETING IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Through the exertions of Mrs. Amanda Deyo, of Clinton, N. Y.—herself a thorough advocate of temperance, woman suffrage, and other reforms—a very flourishing peace society has been established in Dutchess county. During the past two months which Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake has spent in this neighborhood, these two ladies have held meetings in several of the larger towns, and on Wednesday, September 6th, their exertions culminated in a grand mass-meeting. It was held in a pretty grove of maples and oaks, situated conveniently near the railroad. The day was lovely, neither too warm nor too cool, bright with sun, and just tempered with a pleasant breeze. The people from all the country-side assembled under the tents, so that by noon there was seated there an audience of about one thousand of the stalwart sons and daughters of Dutchess.

The morning session was addressed by Mr. Aaron M. Pewell, who dwelt on the need of woman suffrage and other reforms to secure permanent peace. Gideon Frost, a kindly Quaker from Long Island, made a powerful argument on the inconsistency of man with the teachings of Christianity. An hour's intermission was given for the discussion of a rural meal, and then, with increased numbers, the congregation once more assembled.

Mrs. Blake first spoke, pointing out the possibility of adjusting all international disputes by a court of arbitration, and arguing forcibly that women ought to use their efforts against war; illustrating with some pathetic strains of the sufferings of the gentler sex. Mr. Alfred H. Low, of Philadelphia, said some good words for the gospel of peace. Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox urged that war alone could settle no dispute; and Mrs. Deyo closed with an earnest and heartfelt appeal for peace in its broadest and noblest sense. Altogether; the occasion was a very enjoyable one, and a complete success.

THE MANAGING EDITORS OF TWO CITIES.

Few positions in America have been so universally filled by capable and cultivated men as that of managing editor in New York. In a city where courage and independence are the highest and most necessary qualities a journalist can possess, and where discrimination and impartial judgment are the necessary accompaniments of every man's character who aspires so high, the occupants of such positions are, as a matter of course, persons of strong leading traits, and great mental and physical adaptability.

WHITELAW REID.

Prominent among the galaxy of Metropolitan managing editors is Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, who, by right of his position on this, the leading Republican organ of the city, takes rank among us as the foremost of the group. Two circumstances, apart from his worth as a man and his ability as a journalist, tend to make him popular. The first is his comparative youthfulness, and the other is his uncommon Christian name. When, or how he obtained it, we cannot say; but certain it is that with the uncultured and the outside world, it has gone far towards securing for him a kind of hero-worship, and thrown about him an atmosphere of romance and interest such as no other man has been able to secure from the people at large.

Mr. Reid is of Scotch descent, and is an Ohioan by birth, having first seen the light in Xenia thirty-three years ago. It was in this same place that he first became an editor, and from which he went to Cincinnati to begin his hard-working life as a correspondent and volunteer aid on the staff of Generals Morris and Rosecrans. After the close of the war, Mr. Reid turned his attention to cotton planting, and later, to book-writing. In 1868, he came to New York, and, at the invitation of Mr. Greeley, accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. Now, he is its managing editor, and, with one exception, deserves credit for his skill and ability. Against the woman suffrage question he takes the most extreme ground, and pursues its defenders relentlessly.

But, for all that, he is a man who can be respected as an enemy, and expostulated with without fear of personal injury. Above the reach of bribes, we cannot hope to buy him, even if we had the desire, and possessed the estate of a Tweed, or a Rothschild; but, in time, his bitterness will decrease as he sees the immense amount of good the agitation of this subject will bring to women. Accepted by Mr. Greeley, who loves us, and yet hates us, who writes our cause down in public, only to lend us a helping hand in private, he partakes of very many of the old philosopher's foibles; but Mr. Reid cannot afford to impede his own progress simply because he is on the *Tribune*, nor should he lend himself to a task which is, or ought to be, distasteful to him. Against the many "isms" which have been lugged in to pull down the woman's rights movement we are as bitter as he; but the equality of the sexes in all that relates to education, equal wages for equal work, and the justice of representation, associated with taxation and citizenship, he is far behind the majority of the members of his profession.

KENWARD PHILP,

of the Brooklyn *Union*, is the youngest journalist holding the responsible position of managing editor in America. His association with the press of this country dates back to 1865, at which time he became a reporter and special correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

Mr. Philp is an Englishman by birth and education, a journalist by profession, and a gentleman by natnre. All we know of his early history is that he was born in 1845, in the surburbs of London; that his father is, and long has been, one of the editors of the *Standard*, the leading conservative journal of Great Britain, and that his education was as thorough as his social advantages were great. As a journalist, he has been connected with almost all the daily papers of New York, and was, for a time, the night editor of the *Star*. Later, he was called to fill the position of assistant editor in the office of the Brooklyn *Union*, where he at present holds the place of managing editor. As such, it is our duty to contemplate him, and in doing so we are most pleased with his energy and vivacity, and the genial pleasantness with which he conducts the manifold labors of his office. Thoughtful and considerate of the feelings of his friends, and suave in his intercourse with strangers, he is admirably adapted to the profession he loves, and for the high place he fills.

Mr. Philp, we can conscientiously claim, is a friend to the cause of universal suffrage. He recognizes no difference in the sex of the writers in his employ, and extends the same opportunities to one as to another. Kind in heart, generous to a fault, young and aspiring, there is no reason why he should not win lasting honors in the department of journalism he fills, and in which he has done so much to render himself acceptable. It is from the younger members of the press that we look for champions, and expect them to advocate a cause which appeals more directly to their manliness and sense of justice, than it does to the fossils, whose years of usefulness have been suspended by decades of selfishness. Blessed with many rare gifts of nature, cultured and progressive, this youngest of managing editors has a future before him which will ultimately lead to grandest results, and that he will always be found where he stands to-day, the friend of the down-trodden and oppressed, we have every reason to hope, and not one upon which to hang a doubt.

JAMES M'CONNELL.

James McConnell, of the *Standard*, commenced his newspaper career in the year 1858, as copy-holder on the Philadelphia *Press*, in the position made vacant by the promotion by Mr. John Russell Young, to the editorial department of that paper. He was then fourteen years old. After continuing about two years in this position, he was appointed by Mr. Young, then managing editor, news editor, and afterwards he became a correspondent for the paper in the army of the Potomac, where he displayed great industry and tact, making several "beats" on his older rivals, who, at first, were inclined to snub him on account of his extreme youth. But since nothing forces respect so much as success, the correspondents were soon glad to cultivate the good will of a journalist who, by this time, had the *entree* to military circles that many of them had failed to secure for themselves. As a correspondent, he went through the campaigns of Generals Banks and Pope.

From the army of the Potomac he was transferred to Washington, where, on Col. Forney's *Chronicle*—one of "my two papers, both daily"—he filled the position of news editor for about three years. But news editing was too hum-drum a life for a journalist ambitious to rise in the profession, and so he resigned and came to New York, following the fortunes of Mr. Young, who, by this time had become managing editor of the *Tribune*. He was at once placed by Mr. Young in charge of the *Weekly Tribune*, and, in 1869, he was sent to Albany as correspondent, where his letters gave great satisfaction for their honest and straightforward course. Three years he remained in this position, and then resigned his place on the *Tribune*, and went back to Philadelphia, the city of his birth.

When Mr. Young started the *Standard*, Mr. McConnell came back to New York, and became its city editor, and on the departure of Mr. Young for Europe, eighteen months later, he became its managing editor.

Mr. McConnell comes of Scotch-Irish stock, is a little below medium height, rosy cheeked, good-natured, and possessed of a genuine, kind heart, and sterling principle. In his domestic relations he is admirable, and in his affection for his wife, home, and little ones, he displays all the qualifications of a noble man. If he is not an avowed advocate of the cause we advocate, he is so loyal to individuals, and so just in his appreciation of the efforts many women are making, that we forgive him his opposition, and congratulate the *Standard* on the possession of such a managing editor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MUSIC IN THE NIGHT.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

When the stars pursue their solemn flight,
Oft in the middle of the night,
A strain of music visits me,
Hushed in a moment silvery—
Such rich and rapturous strains as make
The very soul of silence ache
With longing for the melody.

Or lovers in the distant dusk
Of summer gardens, sweet as musk,
Pouring the blissful burden out,
The breaking joy, the dying doubt;
Or revellers—all flown with wine,
And in a madness half divine,
Beating the broken tune about.

Or else the rude and rolling notes
That leave some strolling sailor's throats
Hoarse with the salt sprays, it may be,
Of many a mile of rushing sea;
Or some high-minded dreamer strays
Late through the solitary ways,
Nor heeds the listening night, nor me.

Or how or whence those tones be heard,
Hearing, the slumbering soul is stirred,
As when a swiftly passing light
Startles the shadows into flight,
While one remembrance suddenly
Thrills through the melting melody—
A strain of music in the night.

Out of this darkness bursts the song,
Into the darkness moves along:
Only a chord of memory jars,
Only an old wound burns its scars,
As the wild sweetness of the strain
Smites the heart with passionate pain,
And vanishes among the stars.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A CORRECTION.

The paragraph in our last, concerning Mrs. Celia Burleigh, was erroneously attributed to Mrs. Hanaford. It was written by a teacher in Central New York, and was copied from her letter to Mrs. Hanaford. Mrs. Hanaford has never been in Brooklyn, Conn., and never heard Mrs. Burleigh preach, but says she hopes to do so at some future time, and possibly exchange pulpits some day. No one welcomes Mrs. Burleigh more heartily to the pulpit than Mrs. Hanaford; but not having heard her sermon on the "Ministry of Sin," she is not prepared to endorse it.

TRUST IN GOD.

BY RICHARD CRAWLEY.

They tell me that thou art not such
As I have always thought;
That I have worshipped thee too much,
Not judged thee as I ought;
That love is blind, and cannot see
Specks in the sun or fault in thee.

They said that many bend the knee
To idols falsely bright,
And so I might adore in thee
A spirit not of light;
That reason's scale alone could show
What all my love could never know.

That I must nothing hold as true,
Until its truth was proved,
And give examination due,
And doubt before I loved,
And after that continue still
To think that good might yet be ill.

But doubt expireth in the birth
Where faith hath once been given,
Whether of thee I love on earth,
Or Him who reigns in heaven;
'Tis not a lover who can dare
To question where he offers prayer.

No! I will look on thee alone,
Although it make me blind,
Not on the shadow that is thrown
Upon a baser mind;
For earthly waters troubled are,
And break in pieces every star.

One of our exchanges says that in Wyoming "the ballot-box was first opened to females. We dislike the word "females" in this connection; it is a little too indiscriminate. We are at a loss to know, since the Darwinian theory has propounded itself, to what class of animate beings he refers. He might have reference to the mate of that noble animal, the horse, or the mate of the buffalo, the cow, which roams the plains of Wyoming at her leisure, and would not mind thrusting her nose into the ballot-box if it came in her way. It is, no doubt, a very fine recommendation for Wyoming that women are entitled to vote; but women are fastidious, and do not care to be represented by the whole female world, even of Wyoming; it takes in too large a class.

At an informal meeting in Boston, on the 8th inst., a committee was chosen to project and carry forward educational measures in the interest of a higher morality and purer social state. We have every reason to hope for effective work and unanimity of action. The committee chosen are, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Mrs. Sarah B. Otis, Mrs. Mary S. Greenleaf, Mrs. Martha P. Lowe, Mrs. Emily C. Pearson, Lucinda B. Chandler, Chairwoman of Committee.

THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE.

The idea of sex runs through both the vegetable and animal worlds, the lower forms of its expression pointing prophetic to a complete realization in man. But why this division of mankind in two equal positions, this splitting the human stock into these masculine and feminine branches? There must have been some reason in the Divine Mind back of physiology and political economy for creating the human race dual, and then binding the two halves together by the three-fold chord of instinct, mutual dependence, and affection, which is tied in a marriage rite.

The prosaic and prudential accounts of the duality of mankind and the marriage relation are utterly inadequate to explain a fact so deeply rooted in the nature of things, and so munificently provided for in the economy of the universe; a fact which makes the beauty, the poetry, the romance, the joy of the world. The yardstick of our material estimates is all too short to reach to the sublime altitude of a thought so grand as this; our mathematical steelyards cannot weigh what is subtler than sunbeams and more unpalpable than air.

Perhaps we cannot divine the final cause of anything that is; yet we can try to put ourselves on the topmost elevation of thought, and look at facts and relations from that moral and spiritual point of view. And, from that height, it would seem that the meaning of the sexes and of marriage is the discipline, the culture, and the enrichment of souls. The race is created male and female, with such different tastes, appetites, and characters, because it is not morally well for human beings to live alone; because, by their mental dependence upon each other, these tender and intimate relations between them, this blending together of two natures so strangely unlike in a concert of interests, activities, and ambitions, giving each an otherwise impossible influence upon the other, both are blessed with a better discipline, a richer experience, a sweeter and purer joy, than could be otherwise obtained. Man was created as he is to strengthen, ennoble, and uplift woman by the vigor of his personality, the force of his will, the muscular energy of his mind. Woman was made as she is to inspire man with sentiment and affection, to purify his desires, spiritualize his aims, supplement his reasoning with her intuitions, and unfold what is purest and tenderest in his nature, while she communicates from the fulness of her own. The two fountains of wine and honey are set over against each other, that, by flowing together, their combined elements of strength and sweetness shall be better than either.

Marriage, which is the culmination of the idea of sex, was designed to make man more womanly, and woman more manly, and both more complete and beautiful in experience and character than were otherwise possible to either. Each imparts and receives, shapes and is moulded in return, until both are born anew into a supreme beauty and power. Even before marriage, and independent of it, what a beautiful and powerful influence the sexes exert upon each other! Woman restrains, chastens, refines, softens, humanizes man. We all know what men become when long removed from the society and sight of women, from the character of old soldiers, and sailors, and settlers, on some far frontier; and even these carry with them the memory of a mother's and sister's tender love, and never quite shake off the haunting persuasion of a return to society, if even they lose the instinctive faith that somewhere another heart beats responsive to their own. Man loses his beauty when no fair eyes are watching his looks, and drops his manners and his manliness when he knows no woman's quick instinct will censure his slovenly ways and condemn his coarseness; and half the men we meet would lose half their decency, and the better part of their humanity, if entirely shut out from woman's presence. Even when man does not associate with woman at all, she acts upon him with refining and humanizing influence, weaves her powerful spells over his imagination and heart, holds him in check, and makes a cleaner, handsomer, and more decent animal of him than he would be if left to himself.

And the influence of man on woman is equally powerful and benign. He holds her in check, steadies her heart, ennobles her aims, gives body and force to her determinations, as the earth holds and steadies the moon. The fact that he is to see her, and weigh her in the scales of his judgment; that she is a candidate for his approbation, if not for his admiration, takes the frivolity out of her head and the folly out of her heart, and calls what is noblest and best in her soul into action and character. His intelligence appeals to her mind; his sense of justice overcomes her favoritism; his courage nerves her trembling will; and his practical taste and experience schools her common-sense. Women who live in seclusion, with none but women for their associates, never realize the ideal of womanly nature. In the convent woman shrivels and bleaches out into a soft, selfish, simpering, prayer-making automaton.

So the sexes prophecy to each other, each wooing and enticing the other to a higher and fairer ground; each contributing to the other's joy and culture, each pointing to the To Be. And, for this reason, the intercourse of the sexes should be as free, close, and true, as it is possible to make it. Boys and girls should study together in schools and colleges. Young men and women should associate freely in society, work together, and together engage in all gay and festive scenes before love-life begins. And after this crisis in their history, and man and woman, taking each other by the hand, go apart to build their home, the great work of culture has but fairly begun. The intimacy of the relation, and the beauty of its offices, and the pressure of its cares and trusts, may make them unconscious of the work that goes steadily on in their minds and hearts. When marriage is true, the complete union of two accordant and responsive souls, manners and moods yield to its influence, and each party partakes of the other's life, is baptized in the other's spirit, and assimilates something of the other's character. It is no mere poetic conceit that those who are truly married become alike, and when both are cultured and accomplished, and inspired with generous ambitions, and devoted to noble aims, the character of each is transformed while the individuality of each is perfectly preserved.

The Christ-type of character represents man and woman—the strength of the one, the tenderness of the other. It is this completeness which gives it such hold on human hearts, and makes it the spontaneously accepted ideal; and marriage is Nature's school for the development of the highest type of man and woman.

Notes About Women.

—A pattern woman: A milliner.

Mrs. S. E. Fuller carries on wood engraving at 25 Bond street.

—Mrs. Brownlow has a successful nautical academy on Madison street.

—Charlotte Cushman and Matilda Heron will return to the American stage this winter.

—Seven young ladies from Oregon have just entered their names as students at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

—One of the best papers in the *Atlantic* for October is from the pen of Mrs. L. Maria Child, on the "Intermingling of Religions."

—Mrs. Ada C. Bowles, of Cambridgeport, Mass., has two admirable lectures, one on "Meddling Women," the other on "Strong-minded Housekeepers." She is a very pleasing speaker, and has established quite a reputation in New England.

—Princess Alice, of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Queen Victoria, publishes a novel in a Hessian periodical. It is written in the German language, and is entitled "Ways of Life." It depicts scenes of social life in the higher classes of Southern Germany.

—A woman in Springfield, Mass., does washing for two cents a "piece," and derives an average income therefrom of $120 a month. Last month she washed 6,958 pieces, and received $139.14. Her husband meanwhile toils on for $12 per week, less than one half what she earns.

—Mrs. Stowe says that, "Motherhood, to the woman who has lived only to be petted, and to be herself the centre of all things, is a virtual dethronement. Something weaker, fairer, more delicate than herself comes—something for her to serve and to care for more than herself."

—Miss Rye recently took seventy-nine little girls and two Scotch boys from England to Niagara, where she had one hundred and seventy-nine applications to adopt the little ones. This admirable charity is the source of a double good to the children taken and those who take them.

—The French are very fond of silks and wool mixtures; but for service and permanent beauty the all wool manufactures are decidedly preferable to wear. The small, brilliant Alsatian plaids for the school dresses of girls and misses, in all wool, are unrivalled for cleanliness and durability for this purpose.

—The Gnostics of the sect of Corpocrates have preserved the name of a woman, Marcellina, who removed from the fartherest East to Rome to propagate the theories of this sect, and who, in a little church which was under her direction, exposed to the adoration of her followers images of Jesus, Homer, and Pythagoras.

—Symphorora, a widow, and her seven sons were commanded by Nero, the Roman Emperor, to sacrifice to heathen deities. Refusing,

she was scourged and hung up for some time by the hair of her head. When taken down, a large stone was fastened to her neck and she was thrown into the river. Her sons were of equal courage and will as their mother and they, too, were put to death in a shocking manner.

—Plaited Garibaldi waists have now become an institution. In striped cambric they they can be bought of the stores for $1.50 each. In anticipation of cooler weather, however, ladies are having them made in colored silk or cashmere, pink, blue, brown, buff, violet and gray. The cashmere are generally braided, the silk ornamented with fine black face insertion or *barbes*. Half a dozen are not considered too many for changes to be worn with different skirts.

—We learn from the *Congregationalist* that Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has taken up her residence in Chicago, where, in addition to her literary labors, she will open, in connection with her brother, a store for the sale of books and stationery. It is pleasant to see the hearty way in which the relatives of her late husband stand by her, and the genuine satisfaction they express with the manner in which she is bringing up the family of children entrusted to her. We trust her business, in which we would wish any woman success, will not draw her pen from literary labor.

—The *Christian Union* puts the matter of paying women less than men for doing the same work, in this compact way: "The labor which a person offers for sale is a commodity, like any kind of merchandise. Suppose a man and woman offer each a piece of cloth, or a load of cabbages, for sale; the goods of the one being of the same quantity and quality as those of the other. Would any one pretend there was any 'justice' in offering the woman a lower price for her cloth or cabbages than the man for his? The case is precisely parallel, so far as justice is concerned, when the commodity offered is productive labor."

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps says: "I sat one Sabbath, not long ago, at an after-service meeting of 'the members' of an Orthodox Congregational church. There were present twenty-seven sisters and—seven brothers. A question involving some interests important to the church organization was 'put to vote.' Seven men raised their seven right hands, with seven countenances of calm authority. Twenty-seven women, forbidden to lift so much as a tip of their kid-gloved fingers above the edge of the old box-pews, sat meek and ballotless. One woman, overpowered by the funny side of the scene, laugned. If she had risen to her feet, and then and there denounced the wrong, as well as the absurdity of it, she would have done a wiser thing."

—Miss Elizabeth Peckham says: "The men of the future will not suffer like the men of to-day, who seek uneasily a marriage that they do not find, revenging themselves for the loss of high satisfactions in coarse ones, and thus misusing their winged powers. The promise and beauty of the dawn is ours. Not one of the long line of prophecies shall pass unfulfilled. The great fact of sex, not yet appreciated, which runs through all life, from its lowest form to its highest development, shall sometime be comprehended, and learn to know itself in higher meanings. And the father shall forever give to the daughter, and the mother to the son. Full-orbed men and women will meet in marriage. We shall be as gods then, knowing good and evil."

—The French have a story that Sir Walter Scott once offered his youngest daughter her choice between a dowry of one hundred thousand francs or "Quentin Durward." She asked to see the MS., took it surreptitiously to a publisher, found that he would give her one hundred and twenty thousand francs, and dutifully and meekly told her father that she would rather have the MS. than the money. Sir Walter was deeply touched by this mark of filial devotion. The Paris journal which tells this story, says that a French girl would never have done such a thing as that. She would simply have taken the one hundred thousand francs, and, she would have found some way to have gotten the romance also.

—Jennie June says we shall have a square stand-up fight between the enormously long trains, of which everybody is tired, but which French dressmakers will insist upon being the fashion as they were two years ago, and the moderate train, which is so much more graceful, and so much better adapted to our sixteen feet brown stone parlors. It would not be surprising if we had a sensation later in the season in the way of something enormously absurd, for the Parisian modistes will see the necessity for a *coup d'etat* in order to regain their lost ground, and believing that nothing can be too violent or too extravagant for the Americans, they may endeavor to devise something that will carry the field by a *tour de force*.

—Suits, in two or more of dark or neutral shades, are more desirable than costumes, which have now lost caste. Two materials are still put together, but two colors and materials degenerated at once into patchy toilettes, without borrowing an expression, and though growing girls still wear them, they are inadmissable for more dignified matrons. Very pretty and simple, yet distinguished suits, are made of fine cashmere and plain poplin, all wool delaine. The fashionable colors are ash gray, violet, dove color and wood brown. Poplin delaine differs from the ordinary material of that name in being heavier, with threads like fine cords, and when made of all wool, it is a very soft and desirable fabric. The underskirts are slightly trained, and have tapes attached to tie them up walking length. The upper skirt and basque may be faced and piped with large cashmere buttons, but many ladies use the piping alone; of course the silk pipings match the cashmere in color. Black silk suits promise to be as fashionably worn as ever. During the past season there has been a rage for trimming these with black over white, and this will undoubtedly continue more or less through the fall.

—Jennie June says the braiding and embroidery mania has probably reached its height, and may henceforth be expected to decline. The literal overslaughing of every article for household use and family wear by heavy designs executed in coarse stitch, or cotton braiding, the adding to this, everywhere and upon everything, yards upon yards of ruffling and puffing, becomes not only wearisome but painful when one reflects upon the amount of time and labor spent upon it. If the wife of the millionaire wants to throw away money on her dressing sacks covered with embroidery, let her do it. If she wants to render her baby's life a torment to itself and others, let her add the horrible ruffling and puffing and braiding and stiff embroidery to a dragging length of skirt; because the quicker its little life is ended the better. But, for the poor, hard-working mothers to try to follow such an example is simple insanity. Let her put the cost in the fineness and purity of the material, make it up plainly, but amply, and spare the labor and quick destructive of trimming and furbelowing. It is unfortunate that fashion periodicals are obliged to torture ingenuity to invent new styles of plaitings and trimmings and rufflings which are accepted as authoritative by unsophisticated readers, but which have no existence except in the necessity to fill a certain amount of space, as the rapidity with which they follow each other is annihilating to ideas of permanency, order and distinctive beauty in dress or household adornment.

—The English bathing customs, at the summer watering-places, are decidedly objectionable. The women and men are appointed to different parts of the beach; but the distance between them is very short, and until eight in the morning the male bathers are naked. The theory of the female bathing is that the men are absent. Really, there are always between one and two thousand thronging the shore near them, to say nothing of the bathing men. No effort is made to secure any privacy. The female bathing costumes are gowns that reach to the knee, drawers or trowsers being unknown; they are without ornament of any kind, mere dingy, ugly gowns, in which, any attempt at swimming being out of the question, the dames bob up and down quite ludicrously. These gowns have been used by successive generations of bathers until they are almost rags, and the waves show those habited in them as little respect as the gazers from the beach. Decorum would suffer little from comparison if they plunged in without any gown at all. The custom prevailing at French and Belgian shores, of demanding that both men and women shall be decorously dressed, and then permitting them to go into the sea together, is not considered respectable in England. A French gentleman visiting Margate, desiring to take into the water his wife and children. They all had sound costumes, and he bribed a servant on the beach to drive two machines apart for his use. When this family, the most decently clad of any, went in thus, the police pounced on them. They were all dragged before a magistrate and fined, and the servant was discharged from his place. Of course, under these circumstances, ladies never learn to swim; their fathers and brothers, who would teach them, are not permitted. And because they cannot swim, and because no male friend is near, women are very often drowned. This summer two young ladies named Maxwell were bathing, when the tide swept them out beyond their depth. One of them was rescued, but the other was drowned, amid the frantic screams of hundreds of ladies, not one of whom could venture to try and save her. Another young lady, at a neighboring beach, was about to sink, when a naked youth, taking his bath near by, rushed across the forbidden line and brought her ashore. Of course, poor Mrs. Grundy was horrified, but not out of her whim.

Contributions.

BITS BY THE WAY.

BY MADALENE CLARKE.

Every one should be blessed with a Cousin John. Every "respectable family" should occasionally speak of "Cousin John." After giving my opinion, all unasked, concerning this cousinship, I will proceed to say that I, myself, have really a Cousin John, a good sort of a creature, although the whole four generations demonstrated all kinds of recklessness by "John," ever since there was such an individual. He is a generous-hearted person, everybody appeals to him for sympathy, from the mayor down to the chimney-sweep, and always obtains it. He had a cheerful word for every one. And yet he was a heedless, lawless, forgetful fellow. All the relatives predicted a failure when John started in business, and were somewhat surprised when he went quietly on.

At last the rumor came to me that John was to be married. I was credulous, believing he would forget all about it, even if the day "had been set." One morning he came to me, blushing and stammering. "Well, John," said I, "what disgrace are you in now?"

"You have the control of your own time," nervously, "and I do wish you would come up to my new house and begin the housekeeping. I am going to T——, the week after next, after Mrs. John, and I would like everything home-like and cozy. I have no sisters; you will not refuse me, Susan?"

"If I were sure of your return ——."

"There, there!" he cried, "I have been lectured by all the older members of my race, and I wish you would forbear. Just say you will go, and I will come for you in the morning."

When a woman begins to count thirty in years, she must expect to make herself a convenience, if she happens to remain in possession of her own cognomen. That is the reason I felt myself bound to accede to John's request. I had become accustomed to being the "odd number," and had shouldered all the duties of the position a number of years. Placed myself *in the way* when I might be useful, crept quietly out when I discovered my room would be more acceptable than my presence. In fact, I had considered myself a sort of "itinerant" long before John made known his especial need of me.

In due time, the cottage was in order; very pleasant, save the odor of new furniture; and John brought his wife. She was a bright, rosy woman—girlish, I thought. I was afraid my cousin had made a very injudicious selection, inasmuch as he was so unstable himself. I feared she lacked firmness, and had little decision of character.

I promised to remain a few weeks, until the wheels of household care should become well in motion. And I was all the more willing because I wished to know how Mrs. John succeeded with her careless husband. I may as well state here that John had a temper, and when any one ventured to speak of his irregular habits, he usually made quite a show of it. I am sorry to say, the particular family to which I belong are considered ill-tempered. I take it for granted that no other family are so afflicted, from the fact that whenever one of us manifest this disposition, I hear it said that "that is the —— of him or her," using the family name in place of the blank. I considered temper a common frailty until I had made an especial note of this.

John was the best of husbands for a time—that was natural. But his careless ways overcame his tender care at last, and Mrs. John was perplexed. He invariably forgot to bring home any article for which she had asked, and was indispensible—Mrs. John was a prudent wife—to the household, or was oblivious to the fact that he had promised to leave an order at the market, until the dinner-hour. Really, he was quite apt to forget all about the dinner-hour, dine at the hotel with a friend, leaving Mrs. John and myself to weary with waiting, and then partake of a cold dinner with no appetite. He always came home happy, with a glib excuse, and one could never scold him.

Mrs. John was somewhat astonished when I informed her one day that her husband was merely conducting himself in his natural manner, and that she must expect to endure it all her life. I also informed her that the relatives were watching her domestic management, especially of *John*. I fancied her rosy cheeks grew crimson, or else it was a reflection from the grate; but she said not one word. John came home at last, cheerful and overflowing with excuses, as usual. His wife smiled—very out of place I thought—and the matter seemed settled.

Next day Mrs. John was singing like a bird, busy with her music, happy with her flowers. I gently hinted that the noontide might not be so far off as she fancied. "Oh, we will not have dinner to-day," said she; "you and I will take a lunch."

It was none of my affair if John did find a cold dinner. Promptly at half-past twelve the lunch was served, and, for a wonder, John arrived. "No dinner?" in astonishment.

Mrs. John stood on her tip-toes, kissed him, and then said: "You see, dear, I have been very much occupied, and knowing how little you mind dinner, I just concluded we would have a lunch."

A light dawned in my slow brain.

"Very well," he replied. John likes a good dinner, and I knew he was vexed. He endeavored to be genial, but miserably failed. Complaining of headache, he bade us good bye, leaving Mrs. John smiling and patting the carpet with her little foot.

The afternoon passed swiftly, as we had callers, and evening seemed to come all too soon. Tea was late, John early. Mrs. John was in no hurry; she leisurely went her way, growing more sunny as John grew morose; and when the tea was prepared, she danced up to him, and winding her arms about his neck, said she felt so sorry for his headache, and that she was almost ashamed to say she had forgotten to mend his coat—Mrs. Ames was so entertaining that she could think of nothing else but her.

And so it went on for weeks. Mrs. John was out shopping, and didn't come home to tea, or she took dinner with Mrs. Ames, because they were going up to the island at one o'clock, and she really didn't think it would pay to run home and get out of breath. She forgot to mend John's stockings, and never thought to warm his slippers.

At last the storm burst; I had been expecting it; for John was sure to show the—supply family name—of his race at last.

Mrs. John opened her eyes in astonishment. "Why, my dear," said she, after he had delivered an oration of considerable length, "I supposed you desired this method of conducting our affairs; you set me the example yourself, and I have endeavored to follow it. I have heard that a team must pull the same way, and I shall always take your direction—I *ought* to, John! Just so long as you continue to meet 'good fellows,' and are late in consequence, I shall meet my friends and do the same. If you please to forget errands really essential, or even for my gratification and comfort—remember, my dear, I am bound to make this a *happy family*, and I shall follow your example. To be congenial, our tastes must be alike, and they shall be."

The relatives were all astonished to learn that John had really settled down into the most thoughtful, obliging, and best of husbands, while Kitty grew more sunny every day. But I wasn't at all surprised. She knew how to manage the bits by the way.

THE SEWING-GIRLS AT STEWART'S.

BY LAURA C. HOLLOWAY.

It has been so long the custom to revile Mr. Stewart, and to give a ready credence to all the monstrous stories circulated in regard to his treatment of his women employes, that it is hardly possible to convince the masses that he is not all that has been said of him.

But that there are grave reasons for doubt in the idle reports, and yet more necessary ones for believing that he is, and long has been, a humane benefactor of the working class, is but too evident to those who choose to closely investigate his plan of doing business, and witness the admirable results of the system he has introduced into every department of his immense establishment. Indeed, Mr. Stewart's system is no longer individual, or confined to his own business; it forms a part of every well-conducted mercantile house in New York, and so wide-spread and admirably conducted is the enormous wealth of Mr. Stewart, that its benefits accrue to the millions, and its presence in our midst has served to beautify and adorn, to cultivate and refine, the public taste, and gratify the pride of the people at large. Without its influence to-day New York would not be the great metropolis it is, nor would the thousands who find work and compensation in his employ be able to live without the means of subsistence he furnishes. Viewing him from any standpoint, his power for evil or good is immense; and recognizing his evident desire to practice the latter virtue, it is not impossible to accept the assertion that he is a blessing rather than a curse to the laboring poor.

Perhaps he has not divined the secret power that renders Peter Cooper's efforts to ameliorate the condition of those about him so universally successful; but he has far greater means than Mr. Cooper, and grander opportunities to make of his millions a monument of greatness to himself.

In no way has he done this with richer returns than in his recent effort to relieve women of much of the exhausting labor of sewing-machine work. Long ago the subject was presented to him in its strongest light, and the

urgent need of a change in the disastrous results of the treddle, met with his fullest sympathy. Brain power was applied to the subject by those conversant with the objectionable portion of the mighty little instrument, and the inevitable end was just as might have been expected. A plan was devised whereby all the machines could be worked without treddles, and now that vast army of sewing-machines are run by one large apparatus, under the guidance and control of a competent man, while the hundreds of women, who sew continually, are never compelled to move their feet.

Of the eight hundred and more women employed by Mr. Stewart, in various capacities, none are more relieved of manual labor than are those who are in the sewing room; and what a sight this sewing-room is. Seated at either side of a long table, on which, at regular intervals, are placed sewing-machines, are the ladies who are engaged in making up the wonderful variety of articles which go to keep up the supply always kept on hand in this house. The bands of the machine, instead of passing over separate wheels, as is ordinarily the case, are passed around a cylinder directly under the centre of the table. To start the needle, only a pressure of the foot upon the treadle is required, and, to stop it, necessitates only a removal of that pressure.

The women engaged in this kind of work are paid by the piece, and average from six to twelve dollars a week. Saleswomen, who are required to spend more time and money upon their personal appearance, get from thirteen to eighteen dollars per week.

Working hours are from eight to six o'clock, and the usual intermission at noon is, of course, permitted. The building has every modern convenience, is light, airy, and well ventilated—a striking contrast, oftentimes, to the miserable habitations occupied as houses by these same people. A boiler heats the tea at noon, and cool water is always at hand for the thirsty. In fact, everything is arranged with an eye to the special comfort of the hired help, and nothing seems to be wanting to render their condition not only endurable, but as comfortable and pleasant as it is possible under the circumstances. In all the world, there is not a man who more justly appreciates the worth of a good worker, or the utter valuelessness of an indolent drone; and while the latter imagines always that he or she is a wronged creature, the former is always generously rewarded, and encouraged by Mr. Stewart, and are personally attached to him.

ART GALLERIES.

BY SARAH A. TALBOT.

A few days since, I went with a small party of friends to the Mechanics' Fair—now open in San Francico. It is a wonderful collection of articles. A large space is devoted to machinery, various in design, and of great practical value. A number of luxurious carriages; furniture of the most tasteful elegance; dresses, magnificent in the extreme, costing a fortune, one would imagine; jewelry; cutlery—that intended as a gift to President Grant is particularly fine; pianos of improved construction; statuary, graceful and witching; fountains, falling in music; Japanese and Chinese curiosities; a conservatory filled with rare plants; all these crowding upon our vision, could not help but exert their sway upon the thoughts. As we sat in one of the galleries looking down upon the scene, I traced the progress of the arts through the past ages, far back into the dim, mythical age of stone, of bronze, and of iron; when primeval man, uncouth and uncultured, but still the same glorious creature, as now, wrought his way gropingly along until, in the blaze of this nineteenth century, the arts and sciences have attained a glorious perfection. Who shall say where they will stop? Will not other ages show to our descendants still more marvellous exhibitions of art, and more wonderful developments of science?

The names of the principal inventors, discoverors, artificers, and artists were placed around the hall. I could not but remember that all these men had mothers. If we knew the history of their home-life, would we not see the impress of the mother's nature on their inmost souls, leading them, next to God's own inspirations, to success?

Certainly it cannot be that Benjamin West, in his plain country home, is the only one who could refer to a mother's influence, in boyhood, encouraging the ardor of the youthful spirit, and inciting to deeds of self-reliant heroism.

Oh! the wonderful motherhood, with its undying love for offspring, and the undying aspirations of her own soul grafted upon the nature of her sons; and now that a broader scope is being given to the daughters, they, too, are stepping out one by one to write their names on the scrolls of fame. I noticed two of our own sex placed among the others, Rosa Bonheur and Harriet Hosmer. I do not remember seeing any others. In five or ten years from now there will be changes in this respect, and more women will stand proudly by the side of their brother artists, equal in acquirements and of equal merit.

The art-gallery was especially attractive. Superior photographs, in the charming variety of ivory-types, sun-pearls and Rembrandts, were there, which we could have spent hours in gazing upon did time permit; also chromos, engravings, and oil-paintings; some of which were excellent. One painting, of a prisoner in chains, looked grandly out from the canvas. It was evident that the artist had caught a *soul* imprisoned there.

In all these collections in our public art-galleries, there should be found, scattered here and there, the faces of those grand characters, who have left, or are still working to leave, the world the better for their existence. These portraits of the noble army of the benefactors of their race should be each duly labeled, so as to catch the eye of the casual visitor. Then, too, they could be photographed in album size, which would be eagerly bought by many for their own private albums.

For a number of years I have read the writings of Lydia Maria Child, and yet I have never seen her picture, though I have often inquired for it in the Reform book stores of several large cities, or in other places where one would be likely to meet it. Theodore Parker, Starr King, "Grace Greenwood," J. Stuart Mill, Castellar Garabaldi, the two Browinigs, Elizabeth C. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Whittier, Wendell Phillips, Touissant L'Overture, Abraham Lincoln, Vinnie Ream, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Dorothea Dix, Samuel J. May, Florence Nightingale, and a host of others of earth's noble workers, should occupy conspicuous positions in collections like this, where once a year the *people* meet. The everyday working world is the better that such spirits have lived on the earth, and I have sometimes ventured to think that even heaven itself will be the better and happier for their presence, and that angelic beings, pure and sinless though they be, will feel themselves honored by the society of the noble and gifted of earth, who have triumphed over the weakness of their own nuture, and generously lent a helping hand to others; and that there will be philanthropic labors in the upper world on a grander scale than we have any just conception of while in this lower sphere.

IS WOMAN MAN'S NATURAL PREY?

It is wonderful with what cool complacency men have been accustomed to fairly devour women. It has been truly said that no living animals are so hunted to death as are these same cheerful, buoyant, human females.

The story of the aligator, caught lately, with never so many rings, bracelets, and other human trinkets in his stomach, the only indigestible remains of the Hindoo girls he had devoured, is but a fair illustration of what has been the fate endured by the softer of the human sexes at the hands of the harder. How many men there are, even in these better days, who have stored away in their mental maws, at least, if nowhere else, numerous relics of women who owe their destruction to them. May the day soon come, when every man who has betrayed a woman to dishonor and death, will find her spirit photograph taken beside his face of flesh, by the unerring, uncompromising sun rays. Such a picture was represented recently in the frontispiece of a low pictorial that is suffered in this "haggard epoch," to disgrace and disfigure the news stands. For once, that paper had a good as well as a suggestive front page design.

The condition of things referred to, is partly due to the teachings of the leaders of thought in the past. Women and Canaan were cursed by these wiseacres, and doomed to be the servants of the white males. But both of these antiquated and detestable notions are now being hooted out of society. The doctrine that our Southern brethren could not survive through one planting season without Canaan on hand to do all the work, has been exploded. There is a fine cotton crop, each year now, very much of which was raised by white men.

So, also, the doctrine that the white males needed, and must have, thousands of hecatombs of young women offered annually, at the shrine of their animalism, is about exploded.

The "last best gift to man" has been buying her freedom with a great price of suffering, and is determined to set up for herself—in a measure, to be a gift to herself—and, from all accounts, she is succeeding gloriously.

QUAESTOR.

The only law by which women and men can be truly governed is the liberty of perfect develop.: ent. You cannot know the sphere of any being until he has the liberty of choosing a sphere.—*George William Curtis.*

The Revolution.

LAURA CURTIS BULLARD, EDITOR.

All Persons are invited to send to this Journal, from all parts of the world, facts, comments, resolutions, criticisms, reports, and items concerning woman's education, employments, wages, disabilities, enfranchisement, and general warfare. Communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not always for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity. The editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors, and invites a wide freedom and diversity of speech. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned except when accompanied by the requisite postage stamps. All letters should be addressed to The Revolution Association, Box 3093, New York City. Office (where the office-editor may be found daily), No. 11 Fulton street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21, 1871.

WOMEN IN FRANCE.

PARIS, September 1.

The social position of women in France is, and has always been, full of singular contradictions. For instance, the Salique law forbids any daughter of a monarch to sit, by right of inheritance, on the throne of her ancestors, and yet, to women of foreign blood and alien lineage, under the name of regents, France has again and again entrusted the sceptre of sovereign rule. With her history, the names of Anne of Austria, Marie de Medicis, and her greater relative, Catharine de Medicis, are as indissolubly connected as are the names of Elizabeth of England, Mary, Queen of Scots, Catharine II., of Russia, or any of the female sovereigns of the old world or the new, with the nations over which they have held sway.

The women of France have ostensibly no place in politics, and yet no country has been so much influenced by women in its affairs of state. The long catalogue of famous women who have changed the destinies of the country would be too long to chronicle here; but every reader of French history will at once recall the brilliant array of talented women, who, under every reign of the long line of monarchs, have influenced and changed the fate of the nation. Madame de Cheveruse, the dreaded foe of Cardinal Richelieu, the grand Madamoiselle, Madame de Longueville, and the other fair conspirators of the Fronde, Madame Roland, and her associates under the Republic, Madame de Stael, as much hated by Napoleon I. as was the Duchess de Cheveruse by Richelieu, are only a few of the many brilliant women who have borne no inconsiderable part in French history.

Even the mistresses of French monarchs have not been contented with ruling their royal lovers' hearts, but have been politicians as well as reigning beauties, and Agnes Sorel is oftener thought of as the patriotic woman than the mistress of a king. To Madame de Chatoreaux is due the glory of Louis XV., and his warlike prowess, which won him in his youth the title of Well Beloved; and a timely compliment from Maria Therese, of Austria, to Madame de Pompadour gained France as the ally of the heroic German Empress.

In 1848, another Madame Roland took a prominent part in the Republic, and was, after the accession of Napoleon III. to the throne, exiled by him to Africa, where she recently died. Eugenie has also the odium of having urged her husband on to the late war which overthrew the Napoleonic dynasty; and the women of Paris gained an unenviable notoriety during the days of the Commune, so that it would seem that the desire to interfere in politics is a marked trait in the character of French women, and that no political ostracism can prevent their participation in the affairs of the nation.

The women of France, ignored in political life, are yet found active for good or ill in the counsels of their country.

Another peculiarity and contradictory feature of French society is the indissolubility of the marriage bond, and the little consideration in which that tie, pronounced by the Church and State a sacrament, is held. Infidelity in the husband or wife is here regarded as a venial sin. So long as a decent regard to the conventionalities is observed, a married woman may be known to have a lover, and yet lose nothing socially in the very circle where her liason is a well-established and generally understood fact. That the strictness of the marriage bond does not tend to increased virtue and purity, France abundantly proves, for in no country under the sun is there a lower standard of morality, both among men and women, than here.

As to the lower industries, France has opened a wide field for the employment of her women; the trades and the mercantile profession are full of women who show skill, energy, and capacity in all business affairs; but singularly enough, while the American and English women, who cannot obtain a musical education at home, come to France, and are received as students at the colleges here, which are closed to them at home. French women are so hedged about by custom, stronger than written law, that to follow the example of these foreign students and enter the medical colleges would be to lose caste and social consideration.

To her own daughters France forbids all entrance into the learned professions.

The education of French women is poor and meagre enough. It is entrusted to the priesthood and nuns, and the one lesson which is most insisted on is obedience. The girl is taught absolute submission to her confessor, her father, and her husband. What wonder that from such slavish mothers has sprung a race of men incapable of self-government!

Such is the authority, that the law as well as custom gives a husband, even when a woman has been so far freed from a worthless husband by the code as to have the right to her own earnings, she is still the *chattel* of her lord and master, and if he meets her in the street he has a right to call upon a police-officer and say, "There is my wife; I demand that she go home with me;" and she has no alternative but to submit. It is a fugitive slave law which gives her into the clutches of her master, like that which restored the runaway negro to his tyrant and owner; but, unlike that infamous statute, it does not rouse the world's indignation.

As to property, the wife inherits, at her husband's death, what he may leave, on absolutely equal terms with the husband if he chance to be the survivor. They are on a footing of equality here; but during his life-time, the wife is, in pecuniary matters, under the control of her husband. If married under the *dotale* regime, she may indeed be mistress of her *income* from the property she brings him as her dowry; but the *principal* of her own fortune she can neither sell, mortgage, or dispose of without her husband's authorization.

There is in France a woman's rights party, and, in Paris a woman's rights paper; but the cause and its organ have as yet secured but few adherents.

It may seem strange, but it is true, that the most liberal republican leaders are most violently opposed to the giving of the franchise to French women. Nor is this, after all, so strange as it at first seems; for the masses of the women are so ignorant and so completely under the control of the clergy (always the enemies of progress), that no thoughtful republican can help dreading the admission of such a class of voters to power.

The last census in France showed that fifty-six per cent. of her population could neither read nor write, and the liberals of the country feel that there is already far too great danger to political freedom from this mass of ignorant male peasantry, who are tools in the hands of the conservatives and clerical party; they shrink from the idea of increasing the power of their shrewd and unscrupulous adversaries, by putting into the hands of equally ignorant women such a weapon as the franchise, since they, even more than the men, are slaves to the priesthood.

The woman's rights party, therefore, begins by demanding *social* rather than political rights. They ask for *divorce;* and this not merely as an act of justice, but as a means for the purification of society. Startling as the proposition may seem to many conservatives, experience and observation has brought most thinkers in France to the conviction that social order suffers from the indissolubility of the marriage bond; and it is in the interests of purity and morality that they ask a change, and the release of the victims of matrimonial mistakes and disasters.

They ask, also, equality before the law in all matters of person and property, for men and women alike. They insist on the higher education of women, that they may be emancipated from the despotism of ignorance, and may be fitted first for their duties as wives and mothers, and next for those of citizenship.

WHEN TO DO IT.

In the East, where maturity is sooner reached than with us, marriage often takes place at what seems to us an improper age. For girls, at least, the nuptial period is at what, with us, is an infantile age. Girls of eight or nine are frequently married to youths of twelve, the average periods, where marriages are entered upon early, being probably twelve and fifteen respectively. The civil law enjoined twelve and fourteen as the nuptial ages, adopted nominally into our own laws, but practically modified, in a northern climate, by custom. In fact, it was nullified by the municipal law, which does not recognize unions entered upon, without consent of guardian, under twenty-one years.

By the old laws of France, the age is thirty for the son, and twenty-five for the daughter. The Roman legislators had enacted, that if her parent had not obtained a husband for his daughter by the time she had reached twenty-five years, and she afterwards made a slip, he should not on that account have the power of disinheriting her, "inasmuch as it held she did that not by her own, but by her

parents' fault." No age was fixed by the Mosaic code; hence, it is to be presumed, the silence of the Church; the Canon law allows it to vary according to individual fitness for matrimony. Hesiod advises thirty as the lowest period at which a man should take a wife; fifteen as the feminine nuptial period:

"When you have numbered thrice ten years in time,
The age mature when manhood dates its prime,
With caution choose the partner of your bed
Whom fifteen years have crowned; a virgin wed,"

is his advice to his brother Peres, a time of life which Plato deemed most suitable, while Aristotle would have delayed it to thirty-seven in the case of man.

In our modern usage, early marriage is fast getting to be the exception to the general practice. The girl who marries before she is twenty furnishes staple for conversation to her village or set for a month. We hear every week or two of girls of fifteen or sixteen, who are about marrying; but the infrequency of these occurrences, and the remarks they invariably elicit, indicate that the general sentiment of our community is not in favor of marriage before girlhood ends and womanhood, with its steadier impulses, its settled purpose, its stronger physique, its larger experience, has fairly begun. The wear and tear of modern life are so much greater and more destructive than in former years that it is hardly safe for a young girl to enter into its cares and responsibilities until her constitution is fairly, if not fully, developed, and she is physically, as well as mentally, equal to its increasing strain. So many of our married women break down young that wise and prudent mothers insist that their daughters shall not rush recklessly into a relation for whose burdens they have not the strength without which it is sure to lead to invalidism and end in an early grave.

The tendency among our young men at the present time is to defer marriage until middle age. It costs so much to support a wife, and to keep up an establishment of the showy and elegant order now fashionable, that many young men are appalled at the thought of the expense; moreover, the habits of our young men are costly, and comparatively few of them can more than support themselves in the way they would like to live. They often spend more upon themselves, their luxuries, their indulgences, their small vices, than would be required to support a wife and home in real comfort and elegance. But their own extravagance on the one hand, and the costly fashions of society on the other, keep hundreds of young men from marriage until middle life, and keep very many unmarried until the end. They flirt with young ladies, dancing and flitting about them like moths about a candle, sometimes scorching their own wings, and sometimes putting out the light. They often lose the beauty and purity of their manhood, contract habits that are injurious, if not fatal, and pay the penalty of their folly by debauchery and death. The "reform against nature," which Dr. Bushnell so fallaciously arraigns, is innocence and wisdom both in one, in comparison with that *crime against nature* into which so many of our young men are led.

The natural and best time for marriage is in young life, when the heart instinctively prompts to that holy union, and when all the faculties and sentiments are flowering. Then, when the morning dew of life is still on the heart, and poetry, and romance, and hope, and love are the strongest, marriage is most natural, most enjoyed, and most beautiful and blessed. Then, too, the powers are elastic; character is forming; habits and tastes are easily changed; and two unlike souls easily learn to shape their dispositions and mould their ways in sweet and beautiful accord. The home of young hearts is the happiest, even though it is all contained in two simply-furnished rooms. Early marriage keeps the man from vices and the woman from vanities which are destructive to life; and it prepares the way for a career of usefulness and a happy and honorable age. The sooner we break the pernicious fashion of extravagant living, and the more we encourage young people to begin life in simple and inexpensive ways, the more happy marriages shall we have, and the better it will be for the health and morals of society.

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

You will surely be glad to learn that just at this crisis, when the Committee was embarrassed with want of means to meet the unexpected demand, from far and near, for more light and labor, that Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis has generously contributed two thousand copies of her late work, entitled, "A History of the Woman's Movement for Twenty Years," hoping that its sale may relieve the Committee from its present debt, and strengthen its arduous endeavor to do much work with little money. The merits of Mrs. Davis as a writer, are too well and widely known to to need additional comment to recommend the book, and her general and scientific knowledge of woman, and her deep and never-failing sympathy with her struggle to find a nobler life, the freedom to work out her highest possibilities, eminently fit her to make, as she has done, a truthful and unvarnished statement of the national organization for woman's emancipation. Besides the history, the book contains an address of great research on "The Progress of Education and Industrial Avocations for Woman," by Mrs. M. Joslyn Gage; the able and far-famed lecture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on "Marriage and Divorce;" "The Majority and Minority Report of Congress on the Memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull," together with her masterly defence of the right of woman to vote under the XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution, and other important matter touching the question in the latest phases of the movement.

A gentleman of culture, largely acquainted with governments, and the relation of society thereto, said to me, not long since, after a careful reading of Mrs Davis's history of the movement, "You ought to put this into every household in the land. There is more in it to show the true political development of the government through woman, according to its fundamental principles, than in all the popular literature of the age. We kept the negro out of books, except as a carricature until he voted, and we have admitted woman more as a fashion-plate—a being of fancy—than an equally responsible part of the State, and the highest authority of morals on the earth. Now, will the members of the Committee and the friends of woman suffrage feel it a hardship, in these autumn days, to make sale of twenty copies each, at fifty cents per copy, and remit the ten dollars to the Treasurer, Mrs. Mary B. Bowen, Washington, D. C., that we may meet necessary expenses, and make a more rapid circulation of cheap tracts, for which the people are just now clamoring, such as Riddle's Constitutional Argument, the Minority and Majority Report of Congress on Mrs. Woodhull's Memorial, and Theodore Tilton's Letter to Horace Greeley.

I make this earnest appeal because of the present great opportunity to scatter knowledge, and secure co-operation wide as the boundary of our country, and because everything indicates a speedy settlement of the political question, and the opening of the door to woman for new and grave responsibilities. Give us a few days of brisk work *now*, and you hasten the final triumph.

A copy of the book, and a petition for general circulation, will be sent to each member of the National Woman Suffrage Committee, and to all friends who will rally for the glorious chance of a quick success, if they will send the name and address to the Secretary, Josephine S. Griffing, 213 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. J. S. G.

A ROAD SCENE.

Alice Dutton's lecture, "The Vexed Question," contains the following account of a scene that occurred on the Cornice Road between Mentone and Nice:—"With almost breathless wonder and awe, we clung to and crept slowly up the narrow ledge which forms this wonderful road, with the stupendous, snow-crowned wall of rock in which it is cut, rising two thousand feet above our heads, while the soft blue ripples of that tideless sea, and never-ceasing summer airs, and the fragrance of ever-blooming flowers, bathed its feet as far below. Every curve of the ascent revealed scene after scene of gorgeous and enchanting splendor. While the dreamily rocking waves lay bathed in a flood of purple, and pink, and golden shimmer, flung out through a rift in the mountain, like good night glances from the drooping eyes of the departing sun. The superb southern moon swept up from her billowy couch among the clouds, touching first, with matchless grace, each snowy peak and undulating curve of the Appenines, as they wound their serpentine course down through the fair and classic land of Tuscany, toward the immortal bay of Naples, and then went swinging up into the central heavens from where she seemed to drop down almost within our reach, and hung like a great flashing jewel suspended from the breast of night. A vision more wonderful in radiant beauty, until the opening gates of heaven disclose to our immortal gaze the great beyond, our longing eyes can never hope to see.

It would sometimes seem as if motherhood were a lovely artifice of the great Father, to wean the heart from selfishness by a peaceful and gradual process. The babe is self in another form. It is so interwoven and identified with the mother's life, that she passes by almost insensible gradations from herself to it; and day by day the instinctive love of self wanes as the child-love waxes, filling the heart with a thousand new springs of tenderness.—*Harriet Beecher Stowe.*

WORDS WITHOUT WISDOM.

To the Editor of The Revolution:

Ignorance is the most charitable name we can apply to the state of mind of many opponents of Universal Suffrage. The following is an illustration, taken from the last issue of the *Presbyterian*, of the dense ignorance of our cause and its workings: "The mixed jury system in Wyoming has its difficulties. In a recent murder case, when the jury was equally divided as to sex, it was found necessary to place them under lock and key all night. As the ladies were married women, there was much storming on the part of husbands, and squalling on the part of the bereft babies. A modification of the laws of Wyoming is talked of, providing that none but single women serve on juries."

Is the editor of this edifying weekly so little acquainted with mundane matters, that he does not know there are no such difficulties in the way as those he mentions? If so, surely he should stick to his dogma as exclusively as the cobbler to his last. But knowing from experience that he will not do this, we will try to enlighten his darkness and dissipate his fears.

In the first place, the juries in Wyoming, as elsewhere in the United States, are selected by commissioners who are sworn to take the names of such persons only as are, in their judgment, competent to discharge the duties of that office. If any one happens to be selected who has a reasonable objection to serving, it is customary to drop such name when a proper application is made for release from service. Many more names are taken than are required, and the jurors are drawn by lot. The persons thus taken have still another chance of ridding themselves of a distasteful or inconvenient task, and a small tax is imposed upon those who positively decline the service.

So what becomes of the *Presbyterian's* bugbear? The fortunate proprietors of "storming husbands" and "squalling babies" are naturally left out with the lawyers, doctors, cripples, and others who cannot or will not serve.

SONMAN, PA. P. HENRI.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

"No other company has ever, in any country, or at any time been so successful as the Life Association of America in obtaining business." These are large words, and will, perhaps, provoke a smile of incredulity among the great majority of our readers. They are, however, the words of the Hon. W. BARNES, formerly superintendent of the insurance department in the State of New York, but now consulting counsel and actuary of the above association at St. Louis, and who has just issued an elaborate and interesting report on its condition and affairs on the 31st of December last. Some delay has occurred in the production of the report, owing, we regret to state, to an untoward accident which happened to the writer early in January last, resulting in the dislocation of his arm at the shoulder. Meanwhile, however, the able reports of the president, medical officer, general attorney, treasurer, and examining committee, have been spread before the public and the policy-holders. In addition, several official annual statements have since been made, in various forms, to many different States of the Union. Mr. BARNES, too, during the period of his enforced retirement, has taken advantage of the opportunity to avail himself of the figures contained in the annual statements for the year 1870. The delay in the publication will probably, therefore, in the end, prove to the advantage rather than to the detriment of the institution. The report in its entirety, extending, as it does, over upwards of twelve quarto pages of small print of the *Spectator*—a monthly review of insurance, published both at New York and Chicago—is obviously beyond our grasp with the limited space at our disposal, and we must, therefore, confine ourselves to some of its most interesting points.

The "Life Association of America" was incorporated and commenced business on the 16th of June, 1868, and had, at the close of the year 1870, an interval of only two years, six months and fifteen days, so well succeeded that, at the closing of the accounts for the year, the amount of risks in force, including bonus additions, amounted to no less a sum than $45,655,740 (or £9,131,148). The nearest approach to this in point of actual amount is the Economic, of London, which, during the 47 years which have elapsed since its formation, stands credited with existing policies to the extent of $44,751,975 (or £8,950,395). The highest British company on the list is the Standard, which, after an existence of forty-five years, has risks in force amounting to $81,727,095 (or £16,345,419). The results arrived at by Mr. BARNES are thus summarized: "Out of the 71 life insurance companies transacting business in the State of New York, fourteen only have as yet reached the extent of business or amount of policies in force attained by the Life Association at the close of the last calendar year. The average time consumed in reaching this point, by the most successful of the American companies transacting business in the State of New York, was nearly fifteen years; while the age of the Association itself was only two years, six and a half months on the 1st day of January last." This is, indeed, a most remarkably rapid progress.

Mr. BARNES next proceeds to give the statistics with respect to German, Austrian, and German-Swiss life insurance companies as compared with the "Life Association of America." And, at the very outset of this table, we are met by the astounding fact that the institution heretofore regarded as the largest life office in the world—the Gatha Life Insurance Bank—has been actually overtopped, after an existence of no less than forty-two years, by its infant competitor. The existing risks of the Gotha Bank amounted, at the close of 1869, to $45,559,850 while those of the Life Association amounted to $45,655,740. The total number of German life assurance companies in existence, at the close of the year 1869, was 39, and the total amount assured by them $298,692,221.80—the result of 570 years of corporate growth, considering the whole 39 institutions as one company.

Turning next to our nearest Continental neighbor, Mr. BARNES remarks that "life insurance has never obtained any strong foothold in France. The shadow of the celebrated *Ordonnance de la Marine* of 1683 (and *Le Guidon*), which prohibited any insurance on lives, seems to have darkened the eyes of the French for nearly 200 years, and it has only been within a few years that new vigor has been infused in the companies by the enthusiastic labors and writings of economists and scholars like EUGENE REBOUL, LAMARTINE M. and EDMUND MAAS, EDMOND ABOUT, MICHAEL CHEVALIER, E. LEVASSUR, F. VERSIGNY, ERNEST BEAUVISAGE, and many others." But, after all, it appears that annuities and tontines have "been more favored by the genius and tastes of the French than the self-sacrificing plan of the life policy, which flourishes more naturally on British, German, or American soils." It is a noteworthy fact, however, that out of the ten native companies transacting business in France, two of them, viz.: the *Compagnie d'Assurance Generales* and *La Nationale*, formerly the *Royale*, both outstrip the American office in amounts issued, the former holding assurance risks to the extent of $55,625,745 (£11,125,149), and the latter to the extent of $47,926,605 (£9,585,321). It must be borne in mind, however, that one of these companies was established in 1819, and the other in 1830; the former is, therefore, more than half a century old, and the latter, nearly forty years. The total amount of risks among the ten offices was $190,328,344 (or £38,065,669), the fruits of 231 years corporate existence. In addition to this amount, however, the sum of $3,648,896 (£729,779) of various forms of annuities was in vigor, for which the capital sum deposited must have been over $30,000,000 (£6,000,000). This annuity business is, Mr. BARNES presumes, "larger than that of all other life insurance companies in the world." The two companies, whose names we have above cited, transact more than half of the entire life insurance and annuity business of the stock companies in France. There are, in addition to the above, a few purely mutual life insurance corporations; but these, Mr. BARNES states, are "comparatively unimportant, and their statistics are not accessible." Mr. BARNES also draws attention to the important fact that, with only ten stock companies in France, the net increase of new business was about equal to that of the 39 German companies, and he expresses his confident belief, in which we fully concur, that though "the brilliant promise for the future in France has been temporarily, it has not been permanently destroyed."

In another table, Mr. BARNES gives a statement showing the relative gross increase in 1870 of the amount insured, or risks in force. In this list, his own office stands third on the list, with an increase of $30,327,730 (or £6,065,546), the only two offices in the whole United States presenting a claim to precedence in this department being the Equitable and Mutual, both of New York city. This list, excluding the New England Mutual of Boston, from which no returns have been received, gives a total gross increase of new business during the past year in 70 companies transacting business in New York State of $568,016,318 (or £113,603,263)—"or more than was transacted in all the world besides." At the same time, Mr. BARNES draws attention to the fact that "endowments, long and short, constitute a larger per centage of American than of European business, and the short endowments soon pass off a company's books by normal termination."

But we shall probably bring this branch of the subject more completely home to our readers by comparing the results achieved by the Life Association with those achieved by our own companies on this side of the Atlantic. We would state, therefore, that comparing the gross increase of risks in force during the year in the Life Association, $30,327,073, with that of 74 British companies, $119,722,475, we find that the numbers are as one to four, whence it follows at once that "three other companies like the Association would have done all the business of all these corporations." Mr. BARNES adds that "even the reliable and energetic Standard Life, of Edinburgh, only reaches about one-sixth of the new business of the Association." And yet the Standard does a large and flourishing business. And we are glad to find that Mr. BARNES appends to this table the following note: "Many of these English and Scotch companies are institutions managed on thoroughly scientific and correct business principles, and are as sound and solvent as the Bank of England." He furthermore observes that "such companies should unhesitatingly make full exhibits of their condition and affairs, and thus show to the public their abundant competency to fulfil all their objects of maturity." With respect to the (new) German and French business, Mr. BARNES remarks that "the gross increase of the new business of the Life Association is more than one-half of the whole thirty-nine German companies, covering a population nearly double that of the whole United States," while, of the whole of the ten French Stock Companies, he finds that, "aside from the annuity and tontine transactions, they write yearly only about one-third more life and endowment risks than the 'Life Association of America,' while, of this, the *Generales* and *La Nationale* transact more than half the whole business."

Another important branch of Mr. BARNES's return relates to the average amount of each policy in force. The Association heads the list with an average policy of $5,854 (£1,171), followed by the Equitable, of New York, $3,961 (£792), the Mutual Benefit, $3,509 (£702), and the Mutual, of New York, $3,395 (£679). The latter companies carry, it appears, "much larger risks on a single life than

the Association, at least double, and probably more than double, the amount." Upon this point, Mr. BARNES observes that "policies covering large amounts are generally considered in the directors' room as being practically better risks than smaller policies, principally for the reason that a man of means can escape contagion, travel in case of necessity, and employ the best medical skill and suitable and appropriate remedies for any disease with which he may be attacked. In the same amount insured, although the mortality may be less in cases of large policies, yet the mortuary record will, doubtless, show occasional and more violent deflections in the course of actual deaths, as the lesser number of deaths would not be so well graduated as the larger number." Into the discussion of this question we have not space to enter; we will merely quote, in connection with this point, the following passage from Mr. BARNES's report, simply to show that large policies are, after all, pretty safe taransactions. The passage we refer to runs thus: "In the British companies the high average policies are mainly due to reversionary dividends made by the older and most successful companies. The Equitable is 108 years old; the Law Life 47; the Equity and Law (mainly for lawyers) 26 years; and the Rock 64 years old. The London Life Association has nearly quadrupled its oldest policies by reversionary dividends; the Equitable and Standard have about trebled the amount of their oldest policies; the Scottish Amicable, the Atlas, the Rock, and others, have nearly doubled the amount insured under their first policies." It is worthy of note, too, that, in each of these cases the average amount of each policy is considerably above that of the Life Association of America.

One word may be allowed with respect to small policies. Mr. BARNES informs us that "the average policy in German companies is the smallest of any of the life insurance nations, being only $654.82 (*i. e.*, about £130). This small average almost classes them with industrial policies in other countries; but their persistency exceeds that of the large average policies in the United States. The Life Association has many German trustees, directors, and policy-holders; the transplanted German-American, however, readily falls into the habit of taking heavy policies in this country" (America).

But our space is exhausted. We must, however, find room to congratulate Mr. BARNES on his restoration to health, to thank him for his very interesting report, and to wish him a long and successful career in his new sphere of operations.

THE REVOLUTION.—TERMS.

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Special Notices.

WANTED, all the numbers of THE REVOLUTION from June, 1870, to 1871, for which a liberal price will be paid.

DR. ELIZABETH S. ADAMS has returned to her Office, 54 West 26th Street, New York, after an absence of two weeks, making a tour of Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon Springs, Round Hill, Northampton and Lake Mahopac.

WE will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—*Extract from Rev C. Z. Weizer's letter.*

A CURIOUS DISCLOSURE.—The physicians say that Coughs and Colds are not as prevalent as usual this season. Crittenton, of the Great Medicine Warehouse, Sixth Avenue, New York, says—and proves it by his books—that he is selling five times the quantity of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar that he sold last season. Now this famous preparation is for affectinos of the organs of respiration, and *nothing else.* Ergo—coughs and colds are really more prevalent than common, but the sufferers prefer Hale's famous remedy to the prescriptions of the faculty. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1. Great saving to buy large size.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.—There are none among all the proprietary medicines that stand higher than those prepared by H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, N. Y. They have been before the public for a number of years, and for the diseases for which they are intended as a specific, they stand unrivaled, and rank as standard wherever known. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Hottentots have long used Buchu for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. Dr. Helmbold has scientifically combined the curative properties of Buchu, and with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates, and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within eighteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard; they do not need to be propped up by certificates. The science of medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital. His drug and chemical warehouse, in the city of New York, is not to be excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

[From the Independent, May 17, 1871.]

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the splendid stock of furniture to be seen at the warerooms of Messrs. Lang & Nau, 292 and 294 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Here will be found a large and varied stock, made in the richest and most substantial manner, after the newest styles and designs. Messrs. Lang & Nau, owing to their practical knowledge of manufactures, are enabled to fill orders for all styles and grades of furniture equal to any to be found in this country, and at prices below New York houses. Those in want of rich, plain and substantial furniture will do well to give them a call.

(From the Christian Union, May 11.)

Messrs. Lang & Nau, 292 and 294 Fulton street, have for sale at their elegant store, and a very fine collection of furniture and upholstery, which they offer at as low figures as any house in the city.

Although comparatively strangers to our citizens they have secured during the past four months, by their strong desire to do the square thing, many friends and quite extensive buisness. We refer our readers to these gentlemen, who will be pleased to show them their assortment of furniture, if nothing more. Don't forget 292 and 294 Fulton street.

ELOCUTION.

Miss Fanny Winship will receive a limited number of pupils, and give private lessons to young ladies who wish to prepare themselves as readers, lecturers, or for the stage. For particulars, apply at No. 48 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW ACADEMY,
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WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLvania, North College avenue, and Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa. The twenty-second annual session will begin on Thursday, October 5, 1871. Clinical advantages of an extended character are provided. For catalogue and other information, address
ANN PRESTON, M.D., DEAN,
5t eow or EMELINE H. CLEVELAND, SEC'Y.

MADAME DE WALD, GENERAL AGENT FOR the Merchant's Life Insurance Company, of New York, No. 129 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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PHONOGRAPHY.
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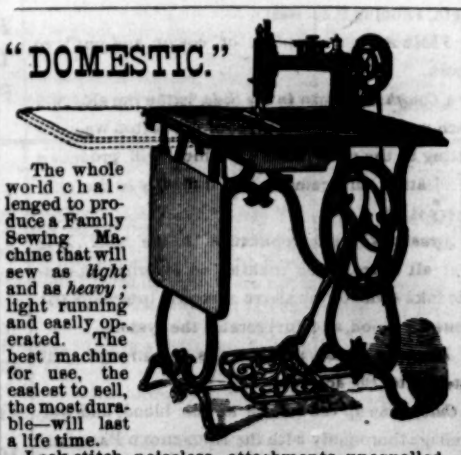

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It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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We have purchased, for cash, of the Nottingham Manufacturing Co. (limited), five cases of

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They comprise 165 dozen

CHILDREN'S FULL REGULAR WHITE COTTON HOSE, AT 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

144 dozen LADIES' GENUINE IRON-FRAME HOSE, At 25 cts. per pair.

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Large Size, $1.00. Medium, 50c. Small, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines, for one of *our* Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*

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Manufactured at Lockport, New York.

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From the Lockport Times of March 4th, 1871.

GARGLING OIL.—Merchant's Gargling Oil has become a family necessity, and few people attempt to get on without a supply of the article on hand. Its use has not only become general in every State of the Union, but large quantities of this valuable preparation are annually sent to foreign countries. The sale of the medicine has rapidly increased under the judicious and vigorous management of its able and accomplished Secretary of the Company, John Hodge, Esq.

From the Independent, (N. Y.) December, 1870.

It is astonishing to witness the rapid development of the trade in this famous article. Whether for use on man or beast, the Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Democrat of June 4th, 1856.

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They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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